

CLERKS ORGANIZE BIG CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER PAY

(Continued from First Page.)

"Uncle Sam must treat his own workers right. While our Government is spending billions of dollars in the war, and sending billions of dollars to other nations it cannot afford to underpay or starve its own people. The people here in America who stand behind the stuff and help Uncle Sam to put soldiers on the firing line must not be starved or underpaid."

"In these times, when it costs so much to live, it would be nothing less than a crime for the Government to pay its workers less than it does. They should receive more pay instead of less. It's poor policy and poor statesmanship to starve the Government employee. The people of the District of Columbia and America have confidence in the sense of justice of the average Congressman, and believe that Congress will stand by the rights and interest of the Federal employee."

"It's a shame that the fight for the rights of the Government clerk has got to be all gone through with again; but the people of Washington are ready for the effort if it becomes necessary to defend the Government employee in regard to his bread and butter."

"I am not in favor of a discontinuance of the increase in the salaries of the Government employees granted

them last year," declared Congressman Charles R. Davis of Minnesota, member of the House Appropriations Committee, today.

"I am in favor of leaving it as it is or if anything increasing it. The Government employees are serving the nation faithfully at a time when it needs their best efforts, and they should not be discouraged by a reduction in their well-earned salaries. They have to struggle with the greatly increased living expenses on an equal basis as it is now."

"It would not be a sound economic policy to decrease their salaries. We spend millions yearly on various projects that are no worthier than providing adequate compensation for the employees of the Government. We must not discourage the young workers of the country from entering the civil service of the nation by taking away any hope of a fair reward for their endeavors."

The proposed reduction will not go through Congress, I feel quite sure. The members will not look with favor on any decrease in the salaries of the Government employees. I shall do all I can to prevent it. When the present increase was voted I was in favor of it, and I shall do all I can to prevent any decrease."

MORE THAN 5 AND 10 PER CENT RISE SOUGHT BY FEDERAL CLERKS

Government employees want more than a 5 and 10 per cent increase in salaries.

In the face of being deprived of the small increase in salaries granted them last session by Congress, the people that do Uncle Sam's work are today marshaling their forces to fight for a still more satisfactory advance toward a fair living wage.

Not only to maintain the ground that has been gained, but to fight to the summit of the hill of fairness is the aim of Federal employees, 600,000 of them, according to a declaration by The Times today by H. M. McLarin, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees and one of the leaders of the fight before Congress last session.

Mr. McLarin said that he had received letters from practically every member of the Cabinet endorsing the proposed increase, ranging from 5 to 25 per cent of present salaries of Federal employees. Heads of departments and bureaus in their letters were even more enthusiastically supporting the increase. Letters from members of the Congressional Appropriation Committee show that the fight has a good chance for success.

Under the direction of their president, the National Federation of Federal Employees is engaged in preparing figures to show that their cause is a just one. Other organizations in which Federal employees are represented are lending their aid. Through out the country 600,000 Government clerks—60,000 of them in Washington—are anxiously waiting to see what Congress will do with a matter that vitally interests them.

"We are quite certain," said Mr. McLarin, "that Congress will maintain the increase granted by them last session. What is an additional increase? That is what we must have, because it is right and just."

Support of Officials.
"We have the support of enough high Government officials and members of Congress to win if we fight. The facts of the actual conditions are partly before those who have the power to grant what we need. What we must do is to put the facts before them in a manner so clear and convincing that no one can fail to see the

Heads Clerks' Fight For More Pay



H. M. McLARIN.

Justice and equity of our requests.

"Government clerks are underpaid. Newspapers have pointed to that fact for a long time. Actual facts and instances, if they were but known, would show that Government employees are underpaid so clearly that the most economical-minded member of Congress could not doubt it. While the salaries of workers in other lines have been increased in proportion to the mounting cost of living, salaries in the Government have remained practically stationary for years, so far as the older employees are concerned."

"It is true that men and women employed since the war began have been given larger salaries—abnormally large when compared to the salaries of the older employees who do the same work, and in many cases do it better. That is where the greatest unfairness is shown."

Old Clerks Underpaid.
"I can go into any Government department here in Washington and pick out 100 old and experienced clerks that are getting, say \$1,200 a year. Then in the same department I can pick out new and inexperienced clerks that are getting from \$100 to \$200 more a year for the same work. In many cases the newer clerks do not do their work as well as the older and small-salaried ones."

"It is all right for the Government to pay these new clerks higher salaries. It should be done. But the older clerks should be given just as much, or more. It costs them as much to live. That discrimination is not willful on the part of the authorities. It comes from the temporary demoralization the war has caused wherever men and women are employed. Nevertheless, it is discrimination, whether it be willful or accidental. That is one of the things

that we want to call to the attention of Congress.

"Whether or not the Government has paid its war clerks more than they have deserved, and are capable of earning, is a matter for debate. That they have suffered the old stand-by is a cold fact. We do not say these things in a grumbling spirit of criticism. We know that Uncle Sam stands for equity and justice, and we are sure that he will of the situation, believing firmly that he will promptly make proper adjustments."

Not Fancy Dressers.

"We often hear it said that Government employees are allowed to loaf on the job, that they are fancy dressers and live on the bounty of the Government's money. If this condition exists at all, there are such rare instances of it that it surely cannot be taken as the general case. A short visit to any of the departments these days will convince one that the Government workers are not loafers. Neither are they as a rule fancy dressers. This is not an appeal for luxury and fine clothes; it is an appeal for more of the necessities of life. We do not say that the average Government clerk is poverty-stricken, but he does not get a return for the amount of work he does in proportion to those in other lines of work. Rare cases may be exceptions to this rule, but it is generally undeniably true."

"The wage scale of the Government employee has not materially been increased since 1914, a period of sixty-three years. Since then the cost of living has risen enormously. The increase granted last session by Congress helped some, but not enough. With the 10 per cent increase that was allowed, the man who got \$600 a year had an increase of \$60 a month. The man with a salary of \$1,200 a year got an increase of \$120 a month. This bill was passed with the understanding that it was a relief for the one year to see how it worked. It did not work quite enough for the man with a family."

No Straining of Facts.
"We know that Congress will do the right thing. What we have to do is to put the facts before the Appropriation Committee. It will take no strain of facts to show that we are justified in asking an increase for the Government workers."

"It is unthinkable that Congress will refuse even to maintain the scale of prices that have prevailed under their bill that has been in force during the past year."

"Many persons ask why the Government clerks that are dissatisfied do not go to the streets to show their protest to this, more did so than were employed. Many of the clerks are middle-aged and do not feel in a position to seek another start in life. They are dependent upon the Government is willing to do for them. Many of them have been in the employ of the Government practically all their lives, and would make and save money at any other work. But why they do not stop is aside of the question."

"We are daily preparing figures and facts in order that Congress may see the situation clearly. When the case is presented, we know that Congress and those in charge of the Government clerk's bread and butter will meet the Federal employee face to face, fairly and squarely. A fair employer should meet his employee in the presence of an extraordinary situation."

**FIGHT FOR CLERKS
MAY BE CARRIED
TO HOUSE FLOOR**

It is understood that any reluctance on the part of the House Appropriations Committee to report favorably an adequate increase of salaries for Government clerks will result in the fight being carried to the floor of the House.

In view of the fact that Congressman J. W. Byrne of Tennessee, who conducted the successful fight last year, is chairman of the subcommittee in charge of salary estimates to be considered by the full committee, this may not be necessary.

"In matters of this kind," Congressman Nolan of California said today, "I believe the House should have authority to initiate legislation. Under the rules this is done in the committee."

Wrong in Principle.

"I consider it wrong in principle to deprive the underpaid Government employee of the increase granted last year. It is hard enough for them to get along under normal conditions, with the cost of living ever on the increase."

It is asking too much to expect them to live on salaries of another day. A 25 per cent increase is not sufficient when private concerns have granted increases of from 20 to 60 per cent. Men are constantly being drawn from the Federal service because of poor wages paid them when private corporations are offering them a living wage. Many capable employees have been lost to the Government in this way. If we can spend billions killing people, Congress can certainly spend a few millions to enable their servants to live."

Favors Increase.
"I am certainly in favor of an adequate increase of salaries in the Government service all along the line, and shall support any move looking toward this end," said Congressman Austin of Tennessee today. "Private plants are being compelled to raise their employees' salaries owing to present day conditions, so why should not the Government see that its servants are paid a living wage?"

Secretary of Commerce Heifield will recommend to Congress that the increase now in effect be continued. It was stated at his office today.

STERNER PLEADS GUILTY TO SHOOTING POLICEMAN

Calvin Ezra Sterner, electrician, eighteen years old, who on October 1, last, shot Traffic Policeman Cheney at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, pleaded guilty today to the charge of assault to kill.

Justice Stafford deferred sentence until Friday.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CITIZENSHIP RUSH HALTED AT START

The District Supreme Court today ordered suspension for an indefinite period of the laws under which Austro-Hungarians may file applications for citizenship or be granted final papers. This action follows the precedent established by Justice Giegerich, of New York.

Similar action is expected to be taken in all parts of the United States before nightfall. While the State Department and Department of Justice deny having ordered any such action, it is admitted unofficially that "intimations" were given that such action was desired.

1,000,000 Affected.
Inclusion of Austro-Hungarians in the list of enemy aliens will present a serious problem to the United States, and steps already are being taken to handle the matter. Both here and after war is declared, both here and elsewhere, large numbers of Austrians, Hungarians, and Bulgars are engaged upon work vital to the industrial life of the country, and, although avowedly loyal to the United States, will be looked upon with suspicion and barred from the zones closed to all enemy aliens. The blow will fall particularly hard in the mining regions, where thousands of coal miners have failed to take out citizenship papers.

Bill Aims at Women.
The Department of Justice today is preparing a bill including women along alien enemies and another providing that interned aliens who break the laws be imprisoned at hard labor.

"Frequently we are called upon to deal with female offenders as dangerous as men," said John Lord O'Brien, special assistant attorney general, in endorsing the President's suggestion to class women citizens of countries at war with the United States as alien enemies.

Many in Steel Mills.
HARRISBURG, Dec. 5.—State draft officers say that in the event of war being declared with Austria there will not only be complications in the draft, as many Austrians have been listed, but that from what they learn, it will make considerable trouble in industrial establishments, as there

N. Y. Bootblacks Unite For Moral, Social, and Intellectual Progress

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Lafayette purposes were advanced in the supreme court by bootblacks who sought to have Justice Goff approve a certificate of charter for the Boot-makers and Bootblacks' Union.

The petitioners aimed at, according to their language, "to promote fellowship and moral, social and intellectual advancement of its members and to provide a suitable meeting place for lectures, entertainments and other purposes."

are thousands of Austrians employed in steel mills and mines.

FOOD PLEDGE WORKERS TO FORM ORGANIZATION

Federal Food Administrator Clarence H. Wilson today called a conference of the division heads who have aided the pledge card campaign in Washington to meet in his office at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon to form a permanent organization.

These men volunteered their services to the pledge card campaign, and Mr. Wilson wants to bring them together as a force for wider service in the food control situation of the District. They will be asked to cooperate in all measures of food control and enforcement of license provisions. Mr. Wilson sent each of them a note of thanks today for his service in the pledge card campaign.

FADING EYES PROMPTS NAVY OFFICER'S SUICIDE

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 5.—The theory accepted today by the police investigating the death of Lieut. Comdr. Richard Bland Williams, is that he committed suicide because of despondency over fading eyesight.

The body was found yesterday at a local hotel. He is believed to have been dead two days.

Commander Williams was recently relieved from duty by the Navy Department, and came to his home, where he had a wife and two children. When he disappeared three days ago, a search was instituted for him. He died of a bullet wound through the brain. A revolver was found near the body.

CHIEFS OF POLICE ASKED TO HELP MORALS OF ARMY

The country's police can aid the Government in their efforts to bring our soldiers back from the war healthier and cleaner men than they ever were before, according to the statement of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, in addressing the twenty-fourth annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the Raleigh Hotel today.

"I am confident that we are making a permanent contribution to the welfare of America," said Mr. Fosdick, "and while the military and naval authorities are seeing to it that all camps are clean it is up to the police to keep the towns surrounding the camps free from vice. There seems to be a born instinct in soldiers that when they are given leave they must visit the town, and if there are any temptations for them many are bound to fall."

Major Pullman a Speaker.
Major Pullman, chief of the Washington police department, pointed out the great need of a central bureau of criminal identification such as France, England, Germany, and Canada have had for years. To this bureau would be sent photographs and finger prints for distribution to all cities—in fact, it would be a clearing house for criminal information.

Secretary Baker's address yesterday, calling upon them to keep immoral and evil influences away from training camps, was the chief topic today of discussion of the visiting chiefs when they met for their second day's work.

"In order that our army which is now being trained shall be a vigorous army," said Mr. Baker, "it is necessary that the immoral and disorderly elements which are always attracted to large gatherings of men be kept away."

Pershing's Great Work.
"When General Pershing and his army were in Mexico for many months they were at one place the larger part of the time, and when they came out of that country a large part of the civilian population of the surrounding country came out with them, because they preferred the civilization which General Pershing's army represented to the wild, lawless condition which has existed in Mexico for a long time."

"When our soldiers come back from France I don't ask them to bring the French people with them—for a Frenchman's regard for his native hills is very deep—but I do want them to bring back the hearts and respect of the French people."

10-CENT LUNCHES FOR WOMEN AT SUNDAY SERVICES

The business women's invitation committee of the Billy Sunday campaign is going to take a shot at the well known High Costs Living.

Announcement was made today that luncheon division of the women's committee will have a restaurant in operation during the campaign, at which a meal will be served to business women for 10 cents.

The menu will include coffee, two different kinds of sandwiches, a piece of home-made cake or pie, and a pickle.

In the next room of the restaurant building one of the workers of the Sunday organization will deliver talks for women every thirty minutes.

Miss May P. Duncanson is chairman of the luncheon division.

The Washington Sunday campaign has today 119 churches co-operating.

The total memberships of the churches is more than 35,000. Almost every business woman in Washington will be reached before Sunday arrives.

SEVEN D. C. GUARDSMEN MADE 2D LIEUTENANTS

Seven second lieutenants, formerly in the District National Guard, today were promoted to first lieutenants. They are Chester M. Riech, Frederick A. Livingston, William L. Martin, Walter P. O'Brien, Laurence A. Quinn, Robert K. Boyd, Joseph H. McIntyre.

ADVERTISINGMENT

Simple Way To End Dandruff

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger-tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

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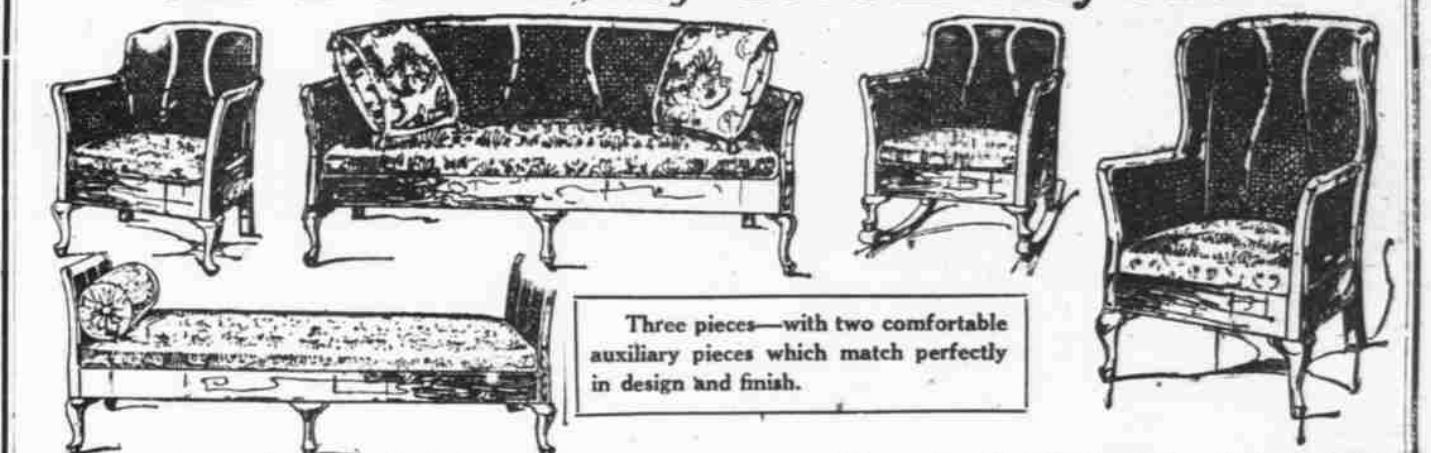
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